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Now, if an army of foreigners, bent on the subjugation of the people, had entered Paris, no one would have wondered at the conduct of its citizens, if they had risen up against the invaders. No one felt surprised that the Parisians in February last, rose in their might and overthrew the government of Louis Philippe, because it had failed its pledges, and had become tyrannical and insupportably oppressive. In these facts men generally recognize a legitimate source of popular indignation, and are prone to justify such outbreaks when aimed at the destruction of systems that have become intolerable. So also, if the rights of conscience had been invaded and trampled on by an unscrupulous engine of despotism, and had the sufferers then risen, and in fierce conflict destroyed the hated oppression and its supporters, no one would have expressed amazement, because in such a cause there is a holy object to be secured. But in the late outbreak in Paris there was no despotism, civil or ecclesiastical, of which the people were weary, to be put down. The government sympathized thoroughly with the people, and its benevolent ministrations were intended for the benefit of that particular class, who sought its overthrow. If the condemned friends of Pantomime had been suffered to visit Paris for the purpose of promoting atrocities, gladdening to their hearts, we should have expected precisely such a revolt and such scenes as have clothed the city of Paris in mourning. But before the horrors of this revolt took place, no one would have so far presumed on the stupidity and wickedness of the human heart as to have pronounced such scenes possible. This insurrection is one of those monstrous occurrences which are well calculated to confound the speculations of philosophers and philanthropists who dream of an early millennium. The cold-blooded ferocity of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan, centuries ago, the ruthlessness with which they spread fire and sword, havoc and ruin in every direction, was scarcely more devilish than that exhibited by the Parisian insurgents. The barbarities of these Asiatic conquerors spring from insatiable lust of conquest which has in all ages signified itself by the perpetration of the most startling crimes, and are therefore capable of explanation. The awful iniquity of the Parisian populace, who, for four days rioted in the blood of thousands of their friends and neighbors, is without parallel on the pages of history, for never before was such uncalculating slaughter so long persevered in unless there was some very special or substantial good in view to nerve the heart to deeds of daring. The four thousand murders of the guillotine during the Reign of Terror, have lost their pre-eminence in guilt now that this recent carnage of ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand Parisians has amazed the world.

In all large cities there are masses of idle, ignorant and dissolute people who crave excitement, and are willing to embrace any cause, however desperate, in order to throw off for awhile the lethargy which oppresses them. However slight the hope of gain may be, such creatures will embark in crazy crusades against the established order of things. Every-day life is too tame for such hot and restless beings. They listen with avidity to the vile cant of demagogues, and enlist heartily in any enterprise which will gratify their diseased appetites by the promise of change. To elevate such persons above their miserable condition, to lift them above the night that surrounds them to a purer and brighter atmosphere, where new hopes may dawn upon them, is an object towards which the loftiest and most expanded philanthropy may well be directed. The light of knowledge ought to be sent into the dark abodes of ignorance, and the cheering promise of religion should be proffered to such as look only to the gratification of sensual appetites for happiness. The young should be rescued from the haunts of iniquity and enlightened with respect to duty, and right, and truth; before their souls become incumbered with vice and crime. In our own happy country this is practicable; and yet, even here, thousands and tens of thousands are suffered to grow up in ignorance and destitution, the certain forerunners of crime. That our country may not be disgraced by scenes which shall appal the stoutest heart, the young should be rescued from all loathsome places, and brought within reach of influences which will establish in them hopes and desires of a life consecrated to well-doing.

Since the failure of this well-planned and most wonderfully sustained insurrection in Paris, the Government will probably be better able to maintain itself, for it is scarcely to be expected that deeper or more comprehensive hostility against it can possibly be organized. Having proved its ability to suppress the best concerted schemes of its enemies, it will not be likely hereafter to encounter any very formidable opposition. The malcontents, too, will learn from the sad experience of last month, enough of the power of the Government to assure them that inevitable destruction awaits all armed hostility that may be arrayed against it. Such, we hope, may be the case, but we must confess that the late scenes have shaken our faith and the trusting hopefulness with which we have contemplated the efforts of the French philanthropists and political philosophers to establish extensive reforms under which France may be both free and happy.

By no means, however, would we despair of any true system of reform anywhere. Believing, as we do, in the great doctrine of progress, we feel the buoyancy of hope, even while we deeply sorrow over events calculated to lessen our enthusiasm. We earnestly hope that France may be saved the disgrace of further bloodshed, and that the noble work of social and political reform may go on towards completion undisturbed by any further occurrences having a tendency to bring despair on any philanthropic heart.

The National Assembly of France has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of the late insurrection. When their report is published, we shall be better able to appreciate the feelings, the motives, and the expectations of the misguided and guilty men who participated in the late scenes. Until then, perhaps it were better to withhold any final judgment in regard to the conduct of those concerned in the revolt. It may be that the insurrection had its source in ignorance and folly rather than in malice and crime. Judging of it, however, by the lights now on our mind, we cannot but regard it as one of the most appalling events recorded in history.

The soldiers return. A few days since we happened to be in a neighboring town, where we saw several gentlemen in military dress. We also observed a great many persons in tattered garments, and having generally a very filthy personal appearance, walking along the streets. The next day several of these persons were seen laying in the streets with their faces exposed to the burning sun, in a state of the most beastly intoxication. These we learned belonged to a regiment of American soldiers which had just returned from Mexico. This same regiment we had seen, it seems to us, but a few days before, on its way to the seat of war. Then the banners were gaily fluttering in the breeze, the stirring sounds of the drum and fife, thrilled every bosom, orators were setting forth the charms of glory.

"And all went merry as a marriage bell." What a change had come over all that! Every thing now wore a mournful and distressed appearance. No triumphant banner waved over the soldiers' heads, no martial fife gleamed from their eyes; none of the glow of health was seen on their sunken features; the drum and fife had lost their inspiring tones, and seemed to utter only sounds of woe.

A few months had worked out the wretchedness of years. Not a few of those whose hearts had been "burning with high hopes," were now mouldering cold and low. Sorrow had taken up her abode by many a desolate fireside. In many a breast the anguish for the entrance of joy were shut up forever.

But when we think of the moral degradation that has come over many a soul, how much more melancholy a scene presents itself. The seeds of vice have germinated in many a heart, and will continue to grow, and produce the most fruitful. These are the trophies of war! The ravages of pestilence and famine are dreadful; but when we look upon what war has done, we must exclaim:

"Man is to man the surest deadliest foe!"

The "light on Glory's plume" is, in fact, indeed, for it is the light of burning cities reflected from seas of blood.

Passing along the street one day, and talking about the prospect, and the real difficulty there was in slave States, either for the laborer to rise, and the director of labor to make great progress, the question was asked, "what is the cause?" and a mechanic friend, pointing to two slaves doing certain work, replied, "here it is." He felt it. Not only was the work poorly done, but, worse yet, it prevented white laborers from doing it, and from improving their condition, as it should be improved. Capitalist! who suffers? O citizen! who pays? You—you, and yours? Your capital would be larger—your industry more profitable—your progress, socially, morally, economically, surer—were all around you free. There it is!

It may be here stated that in the choice of Presidential electors in 1846, 1849, it was estimated that the number of slaveholders is about 300,000, or not more than a thirtieth part of the total of the voters. Some think that of these slaveholders, only about 100,000 are voters—I will suppose this number to be about 100,000, or one to 10 or 20 voters. It would seem that the number of those who have an interest in this slave property, cannot be more than four times that of the slaveholders, or 400,000. This number is only one-seventh part of the whole population of the United States, or a fourteenth part of the whole population. The white population of the slave States at this time is probably less than 5,000,000, so that we may suppose that only about one-quarter of this population have a pecuniary interest in slavery. The whole population of the slave States is now probably less than 5,000,000, so that those interested in slavery are only about one-eighth of the whole population of these States.

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between three and four hundred thousand annually, go into the free States to swell their population. It can hardly be supposed that the English, Scottish, Irish or German, or their children, when domiciled in the free States, will be disposed to uphold slavery in any part of the North American States; they will on the contrary be the first to abolish it.

There has been almost a constant decrease of the proportion of the representatives in Congress from the slave States in each decennial period from 1793 to 1833. And even to sustain this decreasing proportion, the number of slaveholders that there have been nearly 3,000,000 voters and nearly 12,000,000 free persons on an average, in each representative or Congressional district in the free States than in the slave States for each term during the 40 years from 1793 to 1833.

And further the number of voters in the United States in 1844, was about 3,000,000—it is now nearly three and a half millions. It has been estimated that the number of slaveholders is about 300,000, or not more than a thirtieth part of the total of the voters. Some think that of these slaveholders, only about 100,000 are voters—I will suppose this number to be about 100,000, or one to 10 or 20 voters. It would seem that the number of those who have an interest in this slave property, cannot be more than four times that of the slaveholders, or 400,000. This number is only one-seventh part of the whole population of the United States, or a fourteenth part of the whole population. The white population of the slave States at this time is probably less than 5,000,000, so that we may suppose that only about one-quarter of this population have a pecuniary interest in slavery. The whole population of the slave States is now probably less than 5,000,000, so that those interested in slavery are only about one-eighth of the whole population of these States.

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